

WATTS
from London,
spool, a condens-
ods—
are;
Cambricks,
lings and Sarfancets,
ry,

nable London Swans
Threads, Tapes and
Cottons,
of Manchester and
ic Suspenders,
ooths,
f Cutlery and other
window glass 8 by 10
Guns, first quality,
ounting,
of the first quality.
npowder,
Ticklen-
s, Rolls, ^{to} Entitled
own and ^{to} Draw
back.

VINE, &c. &c.
or Sale on the usual
; those disposed to
hort date will be ac-
eams, as they are a
ing business. It is
the necessity of old
es if not prepared to
articles.

Public Sale.

ON FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.

Chocolate

White and brown Soap and in boxes,

Mould and dipt Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.—Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,

Serges, Etatiks, blue Friczes,

Caimaneces, Russels, Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silecia do.

Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,

India Muslins and Table Clothes,

Bandaona Handkerchiefs,

Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other

articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

August 29.

WANTED TO HIRE,
A WHITE OR BLACK FEMALE SER-
VANT, about fourteen years of age

Enquire of the Printer.

September 21.

Wanted to Hire,
A NEGRO BOY as a house servant. Ap-
ply to the Printer.

Sept. 25.

A Tan Yard for Sale,
In a good situation in the country to purchase
Hides or dispose of leather.

Enquire of the Printer.

Aug. 15.

FALL GOODS.
JONAH THOMPSON and SON
HAVE RECEIVED

Per the ship United States from Liver-
pool, a part of their

FALL ASSORTMENT,
and are in daily expectation of the remainder via
Baltimore.

Oct. 1.

ROBERT B. JAMESON,
Offers for Sale,

30,000 lbs. GREEN COFFEE,
8,000 lbs. Cocoa,

20 hds. Muscovado Sugar,

20 bags of Cotton,

20 punch's fine flavor'd St. Croix Rum

20 hds. Molasses,

20 pipes Holland Gin,

30 qr. chests of fresh Tea's assorted,

10 pipes London P. Madeira

8 do. old Port

4 do. P. Teneriffe

15 qr. casks Sherry and

4 pipes Brussels

3 hds. green Copperas,

4 hds. Roll Brimstone,

2 hds. Madder,

2 hds. Alum, and

120 boxes Spanish Segars of different

qualities, with most other articles in the Grocery

line.

May 29.

ARMINIAN SKELETON.

Subscriptions are received at the Book Store of

COTTON and STEWART, for a BOOK en-

titled,

THE SKELETONS:

Or, the Arminian Anatomized, and

The Carnal Preacher Dissected.

In two Parts.

Part I. The Arminian, or doctrine of Univer-

sal Charity pursued, taken, examined, tried, con-

demned, executed, and anatomized.

Part II. The Carnal Preacher Dissected,

with comments on several dark passages of scrip-

ture. In a series of letters, written at various

times to friends in the country.

Conditions, &c. are left at the above

house.

It is the opinion of several respectable clergy

men, that the above book contains the ground

work and principles of genuine piety, as it mani-

festly proves, from the scriptures of truth, that

the doctrine of free will and universal redemption

is unfounded.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1804.

[No. 1117.

SHIP UNITED STATES,

(A Regular Trader,) has just arrived

From LIVERPOOL,

and will be ready to receive

FREIGHT

for that Port, by the 15th of October. For

terms apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON and Co.

Who have received by said
ship, a few bales of WOLLENS, &c. which to-
gether with what they have on hand, makes a
handsome assortment, and the whole will be sold

on a liberal credit at costs and charges.

R. N. and Co.

Sept. 28.

For NEW YORK,

The fast sailing Sloop

LITTLE JIM,

THOS. V. BUTLER, Master.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on
board, at Ramsay's wharf, or

Daniel Murgatroyd.

Oct. 2.

For Freight (Coastwise)

The fast sailing Schooner

SYREN,

Burthen nine hundred barrels,

John Matthew, master.

Now ready to receive a cargo
and has good accommodations for passengers.—
Apply to

John G. Ladd.

Sept. 10.

For CHARTER,

The fine, new American

Ship ORB,

Captain FARLEY,

About 450 hogsheads burthen :

Now lying in Baltimore—will take a cargo to
any port in Europe, and can proceed immediate-
ly. For terms apply to

William Hodgson.

Aug.

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner BETSEY

of New Bedford,

Weston Howland, Master;

burthen 75 tons, or about 600 bbls.

5 years old, well found, and now in

good condition for sea. Apply to

John G. Ladd.

Sept. 11.

FOR SALE,

IF APPLIED FOR SOON.

The schooner ELEANOR

Captain John Grayson, now

in this port, an excellent vessel,

well found and now ready to receive a cargo.

She is a fast sailer, and is registered at 111 tons

carrying nearly 800 barrels. A liberal credit

will be given the purchaser, on good notes. For

further particulars enquire of WILLIAM BRENT,

at the City of Washington, or

Henry K. May, & Co.

October 6.

JUST PUBLISHED

By Cotton and Stewart, and for Sale at their

Book Store,

English and German

ALMANACS, for 1805.

Which with a general assortment of BOOKS

AND STATIONARY, and other articles in

their line, they will dispose of on the most reduced

prices either wholesale or retail.

October 3.

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL,

Has received per the United States, a principal

part of his FALL GOODS; the balance is daily

expected. He is now opening them at the Store

three doors below that occupied by him hitherto,

and offers them for Sale on moderate terms.

October 2.

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the ship United States, from Liverpool,

FALL GOODS,

which will be sold on moderate terms.

October 1.

Wants a Situation,

A middle aged WOMAN, qualified to ma-

nage a family.

Abel Willis.

August 20.

JAMES BACON,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington street,

Has just received from Philadelphia, New-York

&c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES

consisting of

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson

Public Sale.

* Friday next will be sold at the Vendue Stores, for the benefit of the Underwriters, One bale of Forrest Cloths, damaged on board the United States, Capt. Finley, from Liverpool.

Philip G. Marsteller.

October 15.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on Friday 19th inst. a small HOUSE on St. Alfred street, the property of Thomas Copper. The terms will be made known on that day, upon the premises.

Elijah Shay, and James Anderson,

Agents for Thomas Copper.

October 17.

d31

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

By mutual consent the Co-partnership of Hackley & Ramsay, is this day dissolved; those indebted to the concern, are requested to make immediate payment to William Ramsay, only, who is fully empowered to receive the same, and those to whom the concern is indebted, will please apply to him for an adjustment of their accounts.

Edward Hackley.
William Ramsay.

WILLIAM RAMSAY,

will continue the GROCERY business at the same store as formerly. His assortment is complete, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.

October 17.

d2w.

HENRY K. MAY, and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

6 Butts Cape Madeira Wine,
8 half pipes Alogin ditto,
5 pipes Cognac Brandy,
8 puncheons Jamaica Rum,
5 Pipes Holland
2 Hogsheads } Country } GIN,
3 Tierses }
11 Barrels
20 hogsheads Molasses,
12 chests Hyson and Young Hyson Teas,
80 barrels No. 1 and 2 Cargo Beef,
9 Ducking guns, and
A few bags Pimento.

October 8.

d3w.

WE HAVE ON HAND,

and for sale at our store,

Rum, Whiskey, Sugar, } In bls,
Peach and Apple-Brandy
Salt of different kinds
Loaf Sugar, and Molasses
Vinegar by the barrel
Mackarel, Herrings and Shad
Cotton by the bag &c. &c.
A quantity of excellent potatoes
And five or six thousand uncommonly good
Cheese.

And continue as usual to keep an assortment of Bolting Clothes, and to select the best flour for family use.

Alexander Smith & Son.

The highest price given for country produce and Flax-seed in particular.

October 10.

d4w.

WILLIAM STEWART, Jun.

Has received on Consignment,

Madeira Wine of the first quality, usually denominated BRAZIL; which he now offers for Sale in pipes, half-pipes, and quarter Casks.

October 6.

d1f.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE BY ROBERT & JOHN GRAY, Price One Dollar, neatly bound,

FERDINAND & ELMIRA,
A Russian Story, by a Lady of Massachusetts
Author of Julia, the Speculator, and Amelia

C O R N

Wanted in the ear at Cameron Mills, for which a generous price will be given in CASH.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

October 9.

d1w.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND
PIANA FORTE,

Believed by the possessor to be superior in power and tone, to any other of the kind in the place. If applied for immediately it will be disposed of considerably below its value.

Enquire of the Printer.

October 12.

d1w.

SHUTER's HILL,

I OFFER FOR SALE.

It's a valuable piece of property and nothing makes me desirous of selling it, but a wish to leave this part of America.

For terms apply to the subscriber who must sell with the incumbrance of the right of dower.

Benjamin Dulany.

October 5.

d3w.

FROM THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

ME MOIR,

IN JUSTIFICATION OF

GENERAL MOREAU.

Translated from the French by G. L. Gray.

(FOURTH CHARGE — Continued from Yesterday's Advertiser.)

Thus we see how Lajolais has been drawn, perhaps in spite of himself, and without any design of injuring general Moreau, into these falsehoods, merely to avoid dangerously committing himself with those to whom, in London, he had sold his fables for a subsistence. Here also we see the explanation of his conduct at the trial, where in the presence of that illustrious man who had been brought into jeopardy by his inventions, conscience asserted her terrible influence over him. He was evidently divided between personal interest and pride, which forbade him to acknowledge himself an imposter; and personal honour and probity, which commanded him not to bear false witness against Moreau; and compelled him to re-examine his former declarations, to affirm that they had not been correctly stated, or to avow that, not being a Frenchman, he was not aware of the full latitude of his own expressions; to explain away those which might imply guilt; to confess that he might have been mistaken, that Moreau had not promised a rendezvous at the Boulevard-de-la Madeleine, that he was not there, and that in one word, he had never been employed by Moreau as an emissary to London, nor as a mean of communication with the royalists. This tardy sacrifice to truth, if not sufficient to repair all the injury done to Moreau by Lajolais, yet entitles the latter to some degree of indulgence.

We continue to state the denials of General Moreau. He denies having assented to receive the first visit of Pichégru at his house; and independent of the tergiversations of Lajolais, probability alone will satisfy any one that it was not with his consent. Lajolais even from his first interrogation has declared that this visit was at a time when general Moreau was surrounded by his friends. According to the custom for some late years prevalent in the principal houses in the capital, the general had appointed one day in each week to entertain a kind of periodical society. On this day Pichégru made his first visit. Surely had Moreau appointed the time for a meeting, we will not say with Pichégru the conspirator, but Pichégru the proscribed, to whose safety every degree of precaution was necessary, he never would have named this day in particular, and designated the very hour, when by the laws of fashion, his doors must have been crowded by the influx of company. It is just a consolation for general Moreau, that almost in every instance, the act of accusation, as it concerns him, is at open war, with common sense.

It is this common sense that again gives the contradiction to Roland, when he assures that Moreau had assented to the second interview with Pichégru, and had sent his secretary to conduct him. Moreau on the contrary asserts that he refused to grant this interview, and that to free himself from the solicitations of Roland, he sent his secretary to enquire what was the will of Pichégru in requesting it. Which of these opposite assertions will be credited? That which does not offend against probability; that of Moreau.

What was the business of Roland with Moreau? to ask a rendezvous for Pichégru? it is granted. Is any thing more simple than the conclusion that follows. Roland asks Moreau to permit the visit of Pichégru; Moreau assents: Roland goes away contented; Pichégru comes at the appointed time, either alone, for he already knew the way, or with Roland from whom he had no concealment: Where then the necessity of employing M. Festières! Why should he bear to Pichégru a message which would have been more safely entrusted to Roland? It was necessary that Pichégru should be known by as few persons as possible. If then the intermediary of a fourth person was resorted to, it must have been because it was rendered indispensable by some purpose for which, Roland was unfit; it was because general Moreau not wishing the visit of Pichégru, who, according to Roland, had something serious to communicate, and desiring to be at once rid of all importunities, sent his secretary to receive his communication. Every conclusion of reason and logic on this point, is in favour of the assertion

of Moreau, and against Roland. It is then Roland who is untrue.

He is untrue on a point still more important. We must now speak of that monstrous charge of which he is the author, and the bare allusion to which makes the soul recoil with horror.

We must remember that according to the declaration of all the accused, not excepting either Lajolais or Roland, the royalists in calculating on Moreau's found themselves deceived. Of this they were convinced from the very first attempts to discover his sentiments. From the reception of the insinuations of Pichégru, they had rejected every idea that should we unhappily lose our pilot and the storm again return, they could derive any aid from him. We are informed that Pichégru, perceiving this invincible resolution, in his political conversation with Moreau, and not being able to account for it on any other principle than that of personal ambition, exclaimed in a moment of extreme discontent—I see that b..... has sufficient ambition. Roland bore a confirmation of this sentiment from his conference the next day.

Let us here pause for a moment.

Since it appears that Moreau neither wished the success of the Bourbons nor of the royalists, it is thence evident—

That he could not have been their accomplice:

That he made no proposals to them in London:

That he never promised them his support:

That he did not invite them to France:

That his plotting with Pichégru is imaginary:

That the mission of Lajolais must be a fable:

That his concerting with Georges is a calumny.

That in a word, whatever may be the offences of Moreau towards the government, there is real, palpable, and monstrous absurdity, in bringing him to judgment as a conspirator with the royalists.

But whence the necessity of a train of reasoning to prove that a man did not plot the ruin of his own fame? If the name of Moreau is celebrated in Europe, it has become so by the disasters of the House of Bourbon: by victories acquired over its allies and protectors: by its present disgrace which makes it every way improbable, that it should ever again be restored to power! Yet do not those tremble at the baseness of the charge, who suppose that Moreau wished its return to France! What honor, what recompense could he then derive? Then indeed might he expect to be reproached and arraigned as a traitor. Then would he himself be obliged to bury all his trophies, and never again to recall any of his glorious achievements; which from the moment of its re-establishment, would be declared rebellion, and must mark him out as the most distinguished of rebels!

Yet of what else is general Moreau accused? He casts his eyes around him, on those crowded and fatal benches; Whom does he there perceive? Far be it from his intention to insult their misfortunes; through the struggles in which we have been involved, the lot of preserving a pure character has fallen to very few; yet he cannot refrain from observing, that, there he does not see one republican, not one soldier with whom he ever held a communion of conduct or sentiment. He beholds only determined royalists, who have with a fanatic and unbroken faith, continued their attachment to their party. He looks for his accomplices and meets, only adversaries and enemies. He is the only republican who there occupies a seat; nor dare one of those on either side claim him as their associate. All that any of them has ventured to say, is that he wished them to enter into personal resentments, and to abandon their own cause to promote his.

That which does not offend against probability; that of Moreau.

It is this common sense that again gives the contradiction to Roland, when he assures that Moreau had assented to the second interview with Pichégru, and had sent his secretary to conduct him. Moreau on the contrary asserts that he refused to grant this interview, and that to free himself from the solicitations of Roland, he sent his secretary to enquire what was the will of Pichégru in requesting it. Which of these opposite assertions will be credited?

That which does not offend against probability; that of Moreau.

It is this common sense that again gives the contradiction to Roland, when he assures that Moreau had assented to the second interview with Pichégru, and had sent his secretary to conduct him. Moreau on the contrary asserts that he refused to grant this interview, and that to free himself from the solicitations of Roland, he sent his secretary to enquire what was the will of Pichégru in requesting it. Which of these opposite assertions will be credited?

That which does not offend against probability; that of Moreau.

It is this common sense that again gives the contradiction to Roland, when he assures that Moreau had assented to the second interview with Pichégru, and had sent his secretary to conduct him. Moreau on the contrary asserts that he refused to grant this interview, and that to free himself from the solicitations of Roland, he sent his secretary to enquire what was the will of Pichégru in requesting it. Which of these opposite assertions will be credited?

That which does not offend against probability; that of Moreau.

It is this common sense that again gives the contradiction to Roland, when he assures that Moreau had assented to the second interview with Pichégru, and had sent his secretary to conduct him. Moreau on the contrary asserts that he refused to grant this interview, and that to free himself from the solicitations of Roland, he sent his secretary to enquire what was the will of Pichégru in requesting it. Which of these opposite assertions will be credited?

That which does not offend against probability; that of Moreau.

It is this common sense that again gives the contradiction to Roland, when he assures that Moreau had assented to the second interview with Pichégru, and had sent his secretary to conduct him. Moreau on the contrary asserts that he refused to grant this interview, and that to free himself from the solicitations of Roland, he sent his secretary to enquire what was the will of Pichégru in requesting it. Which of these opposite assertions will be credited?

That which does not offend against probability; that of Moreau.

It is this common sense that again gives the contradiction to Roland, when he assures that Moreau had assented to the second interview with Pichégru, and had sent his secretary to conduct him. Moreau on the contrary asserts that he refused to grant this interview, and that to free himself from the solicitations of Roland, he sent his secretary to enquire what was the will of Pichégru in requesting it. Which of these opposite assertions will be credited?

That which does not offend against probability; that of Moreau.

It is this common sense that again gives the contradiction to Roland, when he assures that Moreau had assented to the second interview with Pichégru, and had sent his secretary to conduct him. Moreau on the contrary asserts that he refused to grant this interview, and that to free himself from the solicitations of Roland, he sent his secretary to enquire what was the will of Pichégru in requesting it. Which of these opposite assertions will be credited?

That which does not offend against probability; that of Moreau.

It is this common sense that again gives the contradiction to Roland, when he assures that Moreau had assented to the second interview with Pichégru, and had sent his secretary to conduct him. Moreau on the contrary asserts that he refused to grant this interview, and that to free himself from the solicitations of Roland, he sent his secretary to enquire what was the will of Pichégru in requesting it. Which of these opposite assertions will be credited?

That which does not offend against probability; that of Moreau.

It is this common sense that again gives the contradiction to Roland, when he assures that Moreau had assented to the second interview with Pichégru, and had sent his secretary to conduct him. Moreau on the contrary asserts that he refused to grant this interview, and that to free himself from the solicitations of Roland, he sent his secretary to enquire what was the will of Pichégru in requesting it. Which of these opposite assertions will be credited?

That which does not offend against probability; that of Moreau.

It is this common sense that again gives the contradiction to Roland, when he assures that Moreau had assented to the second interview with Pichégru, and had sent his secretary to conduct him. Moreau on the contrary asserts that he refused to grant this interview, and that to free himself from the solicitations of Roland, he sent his secretary to enquire what was the will of Pichégru in requesting it. Which of these opposite assertions will be credited?

That which does not offend against probability; that of Moreau.

It is this common sense that again gives the contradiction to Roland, when he assures that Moreau had assented to the second interview with Pichégru, and had sent his secretary to conduct him. Moreau on the contrary asserts that he refused to grant this interview, and that to free himself from the solicitations of Roland, he sent his secretary to enquire what was the will of Pichégru in requesting it. Which of these opposite assertions will be credited?

That which does not offend against probability; that of Moreau.

It is this common sense that again gives the contradiction to Roland, when he assures that Moreau had assented to the second interview with Pichégru, and had sent his secretary to conduct him. Moreau on the contrary asserts that he refused to grant this interview, and that to free himself from the solicitations of Roland, he sent his secretary to enquire what was the will of Pichégru in requesting it. Which of these opposite assertions will be credited?

That which does not offend against probability; that of Moreau.

It is this common sense that again gives the contradiction to Roland, when he assures that Moreau had assented to the second interview with Pichégru, and had sent his secretary to conduct him. Moreau on the contrary asserts that he refused to grant this interview, and that to free himself from the solicitations of Roland, he sent his secretary to enquire what was the will of Pichégru in requesting it. Which of these opposite assertions will be credited?

That which does not offend against probability; that of Moreau.

It is this common sense that again gives the contradiction to Roland, when he assures that Moreau had assented to the second interview with Pichégru, and had sent his secretary to conduct him. Moreau on the contrary asserts that he refused to grant this interview, and that to free himself from the solicitations of Roland, he sent his secretary to enquire what was the will of Pichégru in requesting it. Which of these opposite assertions will be credited?

That which does not offend against probability; that of Moreau.

It is this common sense that again gives the contradiction to Roland, when he assures that Moreau had assented to the second interview with Pichégru, and had sent his secretary to conduct him. Moreau on the contrary asserts that he refused to grant this interview, and that to free himself from the solicitations of Roland, he sent his secretary to enquire what was the will of Pichégru in requesting it. Which of these opposite assertions will be credited?

That which does not offend against probability; that of Moreau.

hen the nature of
y, without associ-
evidence,
above all without

negrui, who intrigu-
having been per-
self to Moreau, at
and seeing all his in-
repulsed, sent
mous overture (we
It had not then
quently at this time
associated in any
confidence had not

Roland adds that
and that Moreau
take part in any
the Bourbons. Mu-
tality of any conspi-
their restoration,
that at the same
ed that Pichegru
that he should first
governor of Paris,
avail himself of a
tain the dictator.
cording as opinion

then pressed by his
let one part of his
n, rescinded others
did not understand
and the governor of
as signifying a de-
be murdered; that
on his pretensions
ad said, that before
the consuls and all
ic dignity must be
t credit should be
is capable of vary-
point of such im-
tenure do our best
and honor, if they
action which every
fix to a real or im-

the very idea that a
editious it may be,
one of high treason,
principle of justice.
ed with having per-
act. His conduct
er his heart may be
duced none to be
is supposed plot,
y Roland, he spoke
are to believe that
indistinctly, misap-
forgot any part of
e said. Is the me-
orously tenacious as
ch a lapse of time,
ards were used in a
they are repeated;
o inflection, no ac-
y escaping from re-
the meaning of the
etting them to have
utterance of mere
man to to the scaf-
ment under which
y in justice, never
e departure from it
overnment shall we
condemned for the
un-supported word of
his detailer, besides
cused to be a liar, is
of judgment, a vile
t of his calumny is
e shall now out of
the falsehoods of

oland, he was the
alists. If from him
confidence of Piche-
own that Pichegru
Georges and his
in concert with the
ful adherents of the
nd we are told that
the overtures made
oland or Pichegru,
ever will serve the
But let the royal-
eed to execute their
ix in the broil. I
Let them kill the
ernor of Paris. And
er shall have passed
the struggle shall
with success, when
ters of the state, then
ng the king for whose
emselves, they shall
ate object for which
at a risk, and they
harvest of their toils
go to the Senate, and
tor!!! Before this

day, did ever an idea so full of folly enter
the brain of a lunatick, as that of supposing
that all these pure royalists should, at once,
in the hour of success, abandon the cause
of their king to become the soldiers of the
dictator Moreau!!!

Roland offends still more against the laws
of common sense than against those of
truth, and cannot be believed in any of his
declarations: In the shock of the two voices,
that of the accused ought to prevail in as
much as the testimony of Roland has varied
at different times.

Another of his impositions is the declara-
tion that Moreau boasted of a strong
party in the Senate. Without noticing the
injury here done to the first constitutional
body in the state, we would demand, if this
were so, why do we not at this moment
behold any of those unfaithful senators at
the bar of this tribunal.

But, we are asked, what interest could
induce Roland to give false testimony?

The interest of Roland may be two-fold.
In the first place it may be none other than
that of a vile informer, who has denounced
a fictitious crime to merit a substantial re-
compence. This supposition will not ap-
pear unfounded when we consider the spe-
cies of complaisance which has been pecu-
liarily shewn to him. All the other prison-
ers have been thrown into the cells of the
Temple. He only, the systematic agent
for corrupting Moreau and by consequence
doubly offending, was lodged in the abbey:
He only was allowed his counsel, and a free
communication with his friends, both per-
sonally and by letters; while neither the
voice of a friend nor the sigh of a relative
was permitted to penetrate the secret dun-
geons which almost excluded the others
from the light of heaven.

But if this supposition is erroneous, if
he is really a conspirator, his interest may
be of a different nature, but not less power-
ful; that of appeasing the violated majesty,
and disarming the awful severity, of the
law by becoming a general informer. In
one of the interrogatories on his first ex-
amination an idea of clemency was held out
to him, and a distinction taken, which
would greatly soften his fate. *If you declare
nothing, say the ministers of justice to him,
you will be looked upon as an ACCOMPLICE,
if you divulge the whole, you will be consid-
ered merely as a CONFIDANT.* What
more was necessary to inspire a base and
cowardly spirit with the hopes of saving
himself at the expence of others; to testify
falsehoods where he knew the truth would
not attain his purposes.

Roland is not only under accusation as
an accomplice in the same crime, but he is
suspicious of interested and sinister
motives; his evidence; therefore ought
not to be believed.

He ought not to be believed, because
his assertions are unsupported by any other
authority or circumstance.

He ought not to be believed, because
probability and common sense, in every in-
stance, contradict his testimony.

He ought not to be believed, because fusi-
tive words are too susceptible of varia-
tion, for any one to be able to declare,
with certainty, that they have been deliver-
ed in the order reported, or with the arbi-
trary meaning attached to them.

Consequently all the proof of the con-
spiracy which Moreau is charged with having
contrived or approved, being found in the
literary declaration of one in the predica-
tion of Roland, Moreau ought to be ab-
solved.

(To be continued.)

Late Foreign Intelligence.

isgow papers to the 21st August, includ-
e are received at the office of the Mer-
cantile Advertiser, by the ship Factor from
Greenock. They contain London intelli-
gence to the 17th, one day later than our
former advices: but nothing of moment.
The following are the most prominent arti-
cles.

GREENOCK, August 21.
Since our last very little has occurred of
material public importance. Invasion con-
tinues to be the order of the day on both
sides of the channel. The Emperor is em-
arking & disembarking on the one side;
whilst our illustrious Commander in Chief
is equally busy, in reviewing and setting
array on the other.

The Hamburg Mail due on Sunday ar-
rived on Friday morning.
It appears that the fleet under Lord Nel-
son, has been annoying the enemy near
Marsailles. The attempt made by them

in their accounts to disguise the fact, only
tends to confirm it. He has captured and
burnt 5 Genoese ships; and taken posses-
sion of the largest of the Hieres Islands to the
south of Toulon, with 1800 men and 18
pieces of cannon, and established there an
hospital for 600 sailors. The fleet of Ad-
miral Nelson off Toulon consists of twenty
seven sail.

By this Mail the following statement has
been received of the force of the Russian
Imperial Army: Exclusive of 12770 inva-
lids, it consists in the whole of 493 859
men, among which 42,919 are artillery-
men, 70,884 soldiers in garrison, 219,125
field infantry, 49,738 cavalry, 9,303 foot
guards, and 3,316 horse guards.

LONDON, August 16-17.

Dispatches have been received at the
Admiralty from Lord Nelson, and a num-
ber of private Letters are in Town down to
the 1st of July, which state, that the French
fleet in Toulon is apparently ready for
sea.

Dispatches were on Wednesday received
at the Admiralty from Sir James Saumarez,
at Jersey, which state that an
expectation was daily entertained of an at-
tack from the enemy, several movements
having of late observed to have taken place.
Dispatches were also received from Ad-
miral Thornborough, dated off the Texel, the
11th instant. The enemy remained nearly
in the same position as they did when the
previous accounts were transmitted.

Dispatches were on Wednesday received
from the Brest squadron. The enemy, we
learn, are still in the outer harbour,
watching an opportunity to escape, which
if the elements do not interfere, we trust the
vigilance and seamanship of our squadron
will not afford them.

Some of our cruisers off the coast of
Holland and Flanders last week looked in-
to the Roads of Lush and Ostend. In
the former were thirty four vessels of dif-
ferent descriptions: and in the latter, fifty-
six were counted, mostly gun boats and
cutters, as all transports had been removed
into the canal coming from Bruges, and
their number could not therefore be ascer-
tained. Information has been received,
that forty-four more gun boats and flat
bottomed boats, built upon the banks of the
Moselle, had descended the Rhine, and
were in the waters of Holland, and would
probably in a week arrive at Flushing, to be
fitted out there. An aid-de-camp of Ad-
miral Verheul had brought orders from
Gen. Monnet, commander of the French
troops in Zealand, to hasten the departure
of all armed vessels through the interior
canals of Flanders. All neutral vessels
from the Dutch Harbours report, that the
common opinion in Holland is, that Bonaparte
intends to have the expedition under-
taken soon; but at the same time, that his
officers and men are no more so sanguine
in their expectations of an easy conquest in
this country, or speak with the same con-
tempt of the nation of shopkeepers as they
did last year, some superior officers, who
have dared to remonstrate against a landing
of an army embarked in gun boats, un-
protected by men of war, have been broken
by Bonaparte.

The Bengal fleet, consisting of seven
ships, and estimated at 2,000,000l. is ex-
pected to arrive 1st of next month and no
apprehensions are now entertained for their
safety.

The Marquis Wellesley, has transmit-
ted notification of his design to quit Bengal
early in the ensuing season.

The Court of Directors of the East India
House have voted the following sums
to the Captains, Officers, and Seamen of the
China fleet, for their gallant conduct in beat-
ing off the French squadron under Ad-
miral Linois:—

To Capt. Dance 2000 guineas and a piece
of plate value 200 guineas; capt. Timens
100 guineas, plate 100; capt. Moffatt, 300
plate 100; capt. Henry, Wilson, Farquharson,
Torin, Clarke, Merton, Wordsworth,
Kirkpatrick, Hamilton, Farrer,
Peneglass, Brown, Larkins, and Luckner,
500 each, plate 50; chief officers 150
guineas; second, do. 125; third, fourth,
pursers, and surgeons 80; fifth, sixth, sur-
geons' mates, boatswains, gunners, car-
penters, 50 each; midshipmen 30, other
petty officers, 15; seamen, ordinary sea-
men, and servants, 6.

Lieutenant Fowler, passenger on the
Camden, captain Dance, for the services
he rendered, 300 guineas for a piece of
plate.

The value of the fleet thus saved, on an
estimate made by the Super cargoes includ-
ing the private as well as the public in-
vestments, appear to be above 8000,000l.
sterling.

The Courts in addition to the above boun-
ty to the officers and crew, have resolved,

that the usual gratuity of 30l. and a pension
from the Popular Fund shall be granted to
the nearest relative of the seamen who fell
in the action with Linois.

Wednesday night Moniteurs to the 5th
Inst. were received, but they bring very
little intelligence. Bonaparte continued on
the coast as late as the 1st. Inst. reviewed
the troops destined for the invasion of this
country: he was at the Ambleteuse on
that day.

It is stated in the Moniteur of the 4th
that Ibrahim Bey, at the head of the Mamalukes,
had made himself master of Boulaq
and Old Cairo.

Private Letters have been received by
the Hamburg Mail, which state, that the
French, having failed in their attempts to
raise a loan in Bremen, had actually block-
aded that city, and had threatened, if the
money was not immediately advanced, to
raise it by Military execution.

Application has been made to the city of
Lubeck for a loan which has been refused.
These outrages of the French must accelerate
that confederacy of the northern pow-
ers of which Bonaparte seems to feel such
an apprehension; and the circumstance of
Louis XVIII having left Warsaw, leads us
to suppose that the Emperor of Russia
will very soon take a decided part against
France.

The King of Sweden is arrived at Pil-
nitz.

Bonaparte is expected at Antwerp.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18.

By the ship Sophrona from Bordeaux we
have received Paris papers to the 18th
August, inclusive. They are filled principally
with accounts of the reception of Bonaparte
at the different towns on the coast, which he is visiting for the purpose of ins-
pecting the troops composing the army of
invasion; and with addresses to the different
branches of the imperial family, conceived in terms of the most servile adulation.
Indeed we have discovered very few articles worth translating:

The minister of the interior, Chaptal,
has given in his resignation. M. Cham-
paigne is appointed his successor; and the
papers of his office are in the mean time
confided to M. Portalis.

The feast of Saint Napoleon was cele-
brated with very great splendor on the
15th at Boulogne, in the presence of the
Emperor, by the United Camps of Mon-
treuil, St. Omer, &c. and the whole of the
army in that quarter. N.Y. pap.

In the ship Sophrona, from Bordeaux,
came passengers, Cadwallader D. Colden,
esq. and Mr. H. H. Schieffelin, both of N.
York, the former of whom has brought
dispatches from Mr. Livingston to the sec-
retary of State.

A letter has been received in town from
the city of Santo Domingo, dated August
11th, which mentions the arrival there of
two frigates from France, having in com-
pany an English frigate captured on the
passage. The letter also notices the arri-
val of a reinforcement of 350 regular
troops.

On Saturday the 20th instant at eleven
o'clock will be sold on Merchant's Wharf,
the CARGO of the brig FRIENDSHIP,
CONSISTING OF

39 hhds. SUGAR,
20 do. RUM,
1 do. MOLASSES,
On a credit for approved indorsed negotiable
notes. And immediately after
12 hhds. SUGAR, for CASH.
Philip G. Marsteller.
Oct. 18.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Being to old and infirm to have the management
of a Mill, Distillery and Farm,
OFFERS FOR SALE

His Mill, Distillery and Farm,
being about six miles from Alexandria, it con-
tains about Eleven Hundred Acres, three hun-
dred of it low ground fit for meadow; about
seven hundred acres yet in Wood and well tim-
bered. As there are four settlements on it I will
divide it into three or four parts, if required.—
I want part of the money in hand, and part I
will give time for, no security on the land.

William Hepburn.

October 18.

Marine Insurance Company of A- lexandria.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the Marine In-
surance Company of Alexandria, are hereby re-
quested to take notice, That the President &
Directors of the said Insurance Company, by
this day unanimously ordered, that the said Stock-
holders pay on the sixth day of December in
their office in Alexandria, three dollars on
share of stock held by them in the stock of
Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

A reference to the following extract of the
articles of incorporation will shew the necessity of a
trial attention to this call.

By order of the President and Directors
the Marine Insurance Company of Alex-
andria.

James B. Nickolls, Sec'y,

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"And if any subscriber, his executors, ad-
ministrators or assigns, shall fail to pay the sum
called for by him, her or them, at the time ap-
pointed for such payment, every such share shall
be forfeited, and all the moneys paid thereupon
for the use of the Company, and the holder or
holders of such share or shares, shall moreover be
liable for the remaining sums of money, when
the same shall be called for by the President and
Directors; to be recovered by them where the sum
shall amount to twenty dollars and upwards,
by motion in any Court of Record within the
Commonwealth, giving the holder or holders of
such shares, their executors or administrators, ten
days notice of such motion, and where the sum
called for be less than twenty dollars, by petition
or warrant as the case may be."

Alex. October 18. 1806

Mr. Bowen, of Winchester; Mr. Green,
of Fredericksburg; and Mr. Davis, of Richmond
are requested to insert the above advertisement in
their respective papers, twice a week six weeks.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

FINLEY & LYNN,

Have received per Ship United States from
Liverpool.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware, Brass and Japanned
Ware and Cutlery,

Which they offer for sale on very
moderate terms, Wholesale and Retail, at their
Store, corner of Fairfax and Prince street,
 lately occupied by Ricketts, Newton & Co.

AMONG WHICH ARE,
Carpenters Tools,
Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Latches, Nails, Screws
Cabinet Furniture
Plated and Tinned Saddlery,
Japanned Tea Trays in Sets, &c.
Grates, Fenders, Snovels & tongs, and Iron
Coal Hods,
Plate Baskets, and plate Warmers,
Patent Steel Knives, Cutlers Knives,
Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Scissors,
Razors,
Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts,
Flints,
Spades, Shovels, and Frying Pans,
Bar Iron, and Steel.

PATENT SHOT,

and a few pair Gilt Framed Pier Glasses.
October 17. 1806

NOTICE.

I wish to close my business in the
Wine, Spirit and Grocery line, to effect this pur-
pose, I will dispose of my STOCK ON HAND,
on moderate terms.

Those few to whom I am indebted will please
to present their accounts for settlement; those
who are indebted to me, for a long time past for
goods sold at ready money prices, will please
make payment at least on or before the 31st
inst. after which period, should as neglect to do
so, may expect, that in justice to myself, I will
enforce payment by the most speedy legal means
that may be in my power.</p

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States, for the Middle Circuit in the Virginia District, bearing date the first day of December 1800, in behalf of Archibald Henderson and Alexander Henderson, surviving partners of Hanford and Henderson, against Thomas James, and Elizabeth his wife, who was Executrix of James Brent, deceased, who was Executor of John Berryman, small sealed, Gillian and Richard Berryman, sons of Thor, devisees of the said John Berryman, deceased,

will be sold to the highest bidder ready money on the 17th day of November next, at William's Tavern in the town of Dumfries, ALL THE LAND in Prince William County, devised by the said John Berryman, to be sold for the payment of his debts, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the above mentioned Decree, the costs of Suit, and the expenses attending the sale.

A copy, —(Signed)

BEN. MOSBY, Dep. Marshall,
For JOSEPH SCOTT, M. V. P. D.
October 1. (1.) 2aw2d.

JOHNSON FAXON, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Per Schooner Alert, from Boston, and now offer for Sale,

Mould and Dip Candles in boxes,
N. E. Rum in barrels and tierces,
Boston Beef and Pork,
200 casks of Lime, and Tar,
Wrapping Paper—Also

A general assortment of SHOES.

They have on hand a few Pipes Holland Gin, and a few do. Cognac Brandy, which will be sold low for Cash, or approved Notes.

October 5. eo6t

BY AUTHORITY.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To build an Academy in the City of Richmond.

Dolls.

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1 Prize, last drawn ticket having a blank to its number, | 20,000 |
| 1 do | 10,000 |
| 5 do | 5,000 |
| 6 do | of 1,000 make 5,000 |
| 10 do | of 500 |
| 20 do | of 200 |
| 100 do | of 100 |
| 250 do | of 50 |
| 400 do | of 30 |
| 1,500 do | of 20 |
| 3,000 do | of 15 |
| | 45,000 |
| 1 first drawn ticket after 1000 having a blank to its number, | 250 |
| 1 do after 2,000 do | 250 |
| 1 do after 3,000 do | 250 |
| 1 do after 4,000 do | 250 |
| 1 do after 5,000 do | 500 |
| 1 do after 6,000 do | 500 |
| 1 do after 8,000 do | 500 |
| 1 do after 10,000 do | 500 |
| 1 do after 12,000 do | 500 |
| 1 do after 13,000 do | 500 |
| 1 do after 14,000 do | 7,000 |
| 5,325 prizes | 150,000 |
| 9,675 blanks—not two to a prize. | |

75,000 tickets at 10 dollars each, 150,000
N. B. Prizes subjected to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the landable purpose of erecting a Seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer's chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake in the lottery, with very little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of this state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of the tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, Jan. 31, 1804. eo

* * Tickets to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. J. Breckenborough, sen. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and Wm. Pritchard.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying an act may be passed for removing the fittings of the County Court of Fairfax, to the town of Centerville, so soon as a Court House and other public buildings can be erected, which it is intended shall be done by voluntary subscription.

August 31.

ROBERT T. HOOE, & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,
Lisbon, Calcavella, & Bucellos Wines in qt. casks
Claret of a superior quality in cases,
A quantity of Lisbon Corks and Feathers,
Tar in Barrels, and
Window Glass of different sizes in boxes.
They have likewise on hand, an assortment of
seasonable

DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on very low terms for
Cash, Tobacco, or Negotiable Notes, or on the
usual terms to punctual customers. They may
expect from Bremen, an assortment of GERMAN
LINENS.

October 10

eo7t

Fairfax Court House Races.

Will be run for, over a handsome Course at
Fairfax Court House, on Thursday the 18th day
of October next, a purse of ONE HUNDRED
DOLLARS, free for colts only, or such as have
never won a purse, two mile heats, and on Friday
the 12th, (the next day) a purse of EIGHTY
DOLLARS, free for any horse, mare or gelding.

Non subscribers to pay double entrance.

Thomas G. S. Tyler,

Secretary.

Sept. 22.

2aw2w

ELECTRICITY!

In PARALYTIC, & all nervous diseases, even mental derangement and loss of use of limbs have been restored. GLANDULAR and other TUMORS, SCHROPHULOUS ULCERS, and WHITE SWELLING OF THE JOINTS, INFLAMMATIONS OF THE EYES, and OBSTRUCTED VISIONS, DEAFNESS and NOISES in the EARS—PERIODICAL PAINS in the head CURED. Benefits derived from ELECTRICITY are daily increasing, in cases eluding every other means. And should some late extraordinary reliefs in ASTHMA, and other diseases of the lungs be confirmed, its usefulness must be extended to benefits hitherto not contemplated. As a particular account is taken it may be referred to and patients also.

Hours of Electrifying, from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

Patent Perpendicular teeth Extractor. By this means the long desired object of extraction is obtained, and the Gums and Jaw preserved from the common injuries. Apply to

C. DOUGLAS.

Lower End of Prince street,
Where a room is set apart for Electrical experiments.

October 9. 2aw3w

LEONARD-TOWN

JOCKEY CLUB RACES:

ON the third Tuesday in October next, a purse of Forty Guineas will be run for over the Leonard-town course the four mi'e heats, and on Wednesday the following day a purse of Twenty Guineas will be run for over the same course the two mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the said Club.

Enoch I. Millard, Sec'y

Leonard-town, Augst 21. 1aw7w

Notice.

FAR advanced in years, and anxious to settle all my old accounts during my life, I most earnestly and respectfully request all those who have open accounts with me, for services rendered prior to the 9th of June, 1802, (the date of the commencement of my co-partnership with Dr. WASHINGTON,) to call and ascertain the balance then due; where it is not convenient to pay, it is hoped that some acknowledgement of the debt will be given to prevent future dispute.

I wish to employ a man to take charge of a small FARM, and a few hands at the mouth of Hunting Creek, near Alexandria. A man capable of managing a large Garden will be preferred.

James Craik.

October 7. 2aw16t

Notice.

That the Subscriber of Alexandria County in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Alexandria County, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Morris Hearlly, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of October, 1804.

Jane Hearlly, Adm'r.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Administratrix, otherwise suits will be commenced,

October 2. 1aw6w

Notice.

The subscriber has removed his office to Royal Street, a few doors below King Street, opposite to Mr. McCall's nail manufactory.

Geo. Youngs.

Oct. 13. 2aw3z

TRAVELS IN GREECE.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE TRAVELS OF

Anacharsis the Younger,

IN GREECE:

During the middle of the fourth Century, before the Christian Era,
With copious Notes and References.

BY

THE ABBE BARTHELEMY,
Keeper of the Medals in the Cabinet of the King
of France, and Member of the Royal
Academy of Inscriptions and
Belles Lettres.

Translated from the French.

First American, from the fourth London edition,
IN FOUR VOLUMES.

THE work now offered to the American reader exhibits a complete view of the antiquities manners, customs, religious ceremonies, laws, arts, and literature of ancient Greece, at the period of its greatest splendor. A knowledge of these has hitherto been only attainable by a laborious perusal of writers who have been little solicitous to join entertainment with instruction. The Travels of Anacharsis, on the contrary, are so written, that the reader may frequently be induced to imagine he is perusing a work of mere amusement, invention, and fancy; till his eye glances to the bottom of the page, when he perceives there is scarcely a sentence, and not a single fact or circumstance, but is supported by the authority of some ancient author. The amazing number of these quotations may, perhaps at first sight, seem to have been unnecessary, and to have more the appearance of a parade of erudition, than to be of any real utility: but it is to be remembered that, at the same time that they must be highly acceptable to the man of real learning, by enabling him to refer immediately to the original author, they are extremely useful, nay, we may say, absolutely necessary, even to such readers as can never be supposed to have any intention to consult the authorities quoted; as they clearly shew that such an idea, or such a circumstance, is not merely a decoration or the offspring of the fancy of the author, but immediately taken from some ancient writer, and therefore perfectly accordant to the general scope and plan of the work.

T E R M S.

I. The first Edition in America of Anacharsis's Travels, will be comprised in four Vols octavo.

II. It shall be printed on handsome wove paper and a new type casting for the purpose. Each Volume will contain about 400 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers, per Vol. bound and lettered, will be 2 dollars; in boards, 1 dollar and 75 cents, to be paid on the delivery of each Volume.

The European Edition sells at 12 dollars per sett.

IV. There shall be a handsome Map of Greece given with the first Volume, to be executed by one of the best Engravers.

V. Those who obtain ten Subscribers and become responsible for the payment of the same shall receive one copy gratis. The work is now at Press, and shall be finished with all possible despatch.

Subscriptions to the above work received at Robert & John Gray's book Store, Alexandria.

FRESH FRUIT.

JOHN A. BURFORD,

(Late Dyson's Store,) Prince Street, has this day received, per brig Rachel from Cadiz, brig Brothers Return from Amsterdam, and sloop Sparrow from Antigua,

4000 lbs. soft shell'd Almonds,

3000 Oranges,
30 lbs. Lemons, packed in their natural foil,
49 boxes Muscadel and Bloom Raisins, by the box or retail,

Fresh Lemons,
Sticky Wine of a superior quality,
And real Holland Gin.

Has always on Hand,
A general Assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.

The above articles are all in good order, and of an excellent quality.

Aug. 22.

JAMES KENEDY, Sen.

HAS JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Gentlemen's and Ladies Morocco Pocket books of all sizes, ladies thread cases, purses and note cases, silver pencil cases, best black lead pencils, asses skin tablets, plated, japanned, wedgwood and pocket Ink stands and sand boxes, wafer seals, pen knives, mathematical instruments in cases, Gunter's scales & dividers, Playing cards, very elegant paper and metal-japaned tea trays, bread baskets, knife trays, tea caddies &c. Watch crystals and dials of all sizes, mainsprings for do. and a great variety of beads and necklaces.

Oct. 16. eo6t

Printing executed at this Office with neatness and dispatch.

HUGH SMITH

Has received, by the Columbia, Capt. Hayden
A quantity of QUEENS WARE
in crates, and PIPES in boxes.

Has lately received,

China Dining and Tea Services; Bowls, assort
ed sizes, from a pint to a gallon; Cups and Sauc
ers, Plates, &c. &c.

Has on hand, as usual,

A large quantity of Glass Ware, from which
country merchants and others may be supplied on
his customary terms.

August 31.

2aw

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, /.

June Term, 1804.

Robert Waterston, com-

plaintant,

AGAINTS
Richard Lloyd, John Lund
alias John Lund Lloyd,
Thomas Patten, & Ro
bert I. Taylor, defts.

The defendants Richard Lloyd and John Lund, alias John Lund Lloyd, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, upon affidavit, that the said Richard Lloyd and John Lund, alias John Lund Lloyd, are not inhabitants of this District, on motion of said complainant by their counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendants Richard Lloyd and John Lund, alias John Lund Lloyd, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the Court, and